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O F · T H E

TILBURY Water.

Aquæ lenæ Caput Sacræ

Avertit morbos metuenda pericula pellit.

H O R.



L O N D O N :

Printed by M. Jenour ; and sold by J. Clarke under
the Royal Exchange, and W. Meadows at the
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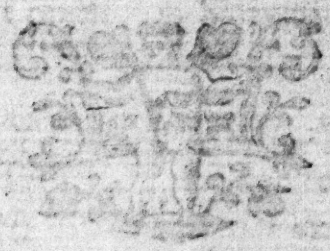
(Price Six - Pence)

ACCOUNT

OF THE

TILBURY WARE

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(Five Shillings)

T O
Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.

*Medicus Regius, President of
the Royal Society, &c.*

S I R,

AS you have eminently distinguish'd
yourself in the Study of Natural
History, and preside over a Society
under whose Examination every thing of
that kind properly falls, I take the Li-
berty to address this small Essay to you.

If the Speculative Part of this Per-
formance should seem exceptionable, I
flatter myself that the Experimental will
in some measure atone for it, and induce
you to judge favourably of the whole.

Your great Endeavours to be useful to
Mankind in the Practice of Physick, make
me believe that you will take this Water
under your Consideration, and give it
such Sanction as the Publick Good shall
require.

From

*From the uncommon Qualities and Ver-
tues I have already discover'd in it, it
is reasonable to think it has many more,
which lie concealed: Experiments and
Observation will bring them to light;
which I propose to continue, in order
to make what further Disquisitions I am
capable of; and shall beg leave, under your
Protection, to communicate them to the
World. I am,*

S I R,

With the greatest Respect,

Your most humble,

And obedient Servant,

John Andree.

T H E
T I L B U R Y

Alterative Water

H A S perform'd considerable Cures, especially in several sorts of Fluxes, and therefore deserves to be recommended to the Publick, as a Medicine which may be of great Use to Mankind in preserving Health; and in restoring it when injur'd by various deplorable Disorders. To discover the Nature of this Water, I have examin'd it many Ways, and the Experiments, which shall be mention'd hereafter, I flatter myself are done with such Exactness and Care, that they always will appear in the same Manner to any one who shall think proper to try
B them.

them. The Reader may also depend on it, that the Cures mention'd in this Treatise are related faithfully, most of them having been perform'd under my Inspection; and that I have not added any Thing of my own to inhance the Merit of the Water, which, I doubt not, will be confirm'd by Experience whenever it is used in the like Cases under parallel Circumstances. Some other speculative Vertues of the Water, deduc'd from the physical Considerations of the Ingredients, I have propos'd only by way of Problem, and leave the Reader to judge for himself, till Practice shall come to decide between us.

The Mineral Waters used medicinally are commonly rang'd under these three Heads; the sulphureous, the chalybeat, and the purgative: These may be subdivided again into other Classes according to the Mixture of the several Principles; but this Matter is too copious to be examin'd here in all its Particulars. The sulphureous Waters contain, according to the Opinion of most Naturalists, a Solution of the Pyrites, which consists of a sulphureous, chalybeat, and stony Substance; hence those Waters bring up with them a considerable Quantity of petrifying Particles, as may be seen at *Bath* when they clear the Spring-Head in the King's Bath, where

where Walnut and small Nut-Shells in great abundance, even small Nuts entire, are found cover'd with a Crust of a pale ash-colour stony Substance: A like gritty Matter I have also found to be the chief Ingredient in the *Bristol* Water. The sulphureous and chalybeat Principles bear but a very small Proportion to the other.

In the chalybeat, ferruginous, or Steel Waters, we discover Iron combin'd with a neutral Salt, or *Sal Enixum*; and from the Mixture of the several Salts join'd here in one, and the Iron in various Proportions, it is we find that considerable difference between the *Spa*, the *Pymont*, the *Tunbridge*, the *Islington*, the *Scarborough*, the *Hampstead*, and other Springs, which yet all belong to the same Tribe.

The third sort are the purging Waters, of which there are some found in almost every County in *England*. These are call'd by some *Aquæ Aluminosæ*, (Alum-Waters) though they seldom contain any thing but a neutral Salt, compos'd of a common Salt and Nitre. Some of them may contain Particles of Alum, but that is but seldom, and none at all, I think, are to be discover'd in our common purging Waters of *Epsom*, *Dulwich*,
 B 2 *Acton*,

Atton, Nortball, &c. which therefore undeservedly bear that Name.

The *Tilbury* Water contains no Iron, but a small Proportion of Sulphur, with a considerable deal of a fine *Bole Armoniac* like Earth, and a Salt which comes nearer to a fix'd or *Alkali* Salt than any native Salt hitherto known; and for this Reason is not to be rank'd among the foregoing Classes, but is a Water of a peculiar kind. The Experiments made upon it will set this in a clearer Light: But before I come to them, I beg leave to give the Reader, by way of Introduction, a short Account of the Well, and the Discovery of the salutary Effects of the Water.

In the Year 1724, Mr. *Kellaway* made this Well for the Use of his Farm-House at *West-Tilbury* in *Essex*. The Spring is about twelve Feet deep from the Surface of the Ground, and rises from a Bed of Gravel several Feet deep, about forty Yards from the extreme Point of the Hill on which it is situated, which is upwards of a hundred Feet high above the marshy Grounds, and about two Miles from the River of *Thames*. The Water is about two Feet and a half deep, and the Well, when fullest, contains near a hundred Gallons.

As the finding of the Spring was merely accidental, so was likewise the Discovery of the Medicinal Vertues of the Water.

About the Year 1727, Mr. *Kellarway* being at his Farm, much troubled with the Gout and a great Cold, order'd some of the Water to be boil'd to drink with Wine, and perceiving it was turn'd white, (which it always does with boiling) and that it became clear again upon mixing some White Wine with it, he apprehended that it was not wholesom to drink; but when he consider'd that the Family made use of it on all Occasions, he constantly drank of it during his Stay then there, and found himself chearful, and much reliev'd of his Gout and Cold. Being a great Lover of Milk, he commonly eat some when there, tho' it seldom fail'd of giving him some loose Stools; but one Morning, after he had taken a Glafs of the Water, he eat some Milk, and found it did not purge him as usual; which Experiment he has made many times afterwards.

However, no farther Notice was then taken of the Spring, and in this obscure State it remain'd till the Year 1731. Mr. *Kellarway* had, about that time, labour'd under a Looseness about fifteen or sixteen

sixteen Days, which had reduc'd him to a very low State ; and being oblig'd to go down to *Tilbury*, to look after his Farm, he drank of the Water with Wine at Night : The Morning following, he perceiv'd that his Looseness was stopt, and his Appetite pretty well restor'd, which for many Days before had entirely fail'd him.

This sudden Cure made such an Impression upon his Mind, that he order'd the Person who look'd after his Farm, if he found any of the Servants, Day-Labourers or others, troubled with the said Distemper, to recommend to them the drinking of the Water ; which was done accordingly, and the Success answer'd the Expectation of those who made use of it. From that time the Water began to be taken Notice of ; and as People at and near *Tilbury* drank it, so Mr. *Kellaway* distributed it likewise gratis among his Acquaintance in Town.

Afterwards another Experiment accidentally sprung up to confirm the Notion of the Water's Efficacy in curing Diarrhæas, which was look'd upon as the more authentick, and put this Matter beyond all Doubt, since it came from some of the Brute Creation, who have not Craft
enough

enough to impose upon our Senses by Dissembling. The Case was thus: Mr. *Kellarway* bred a great Number of Calves at his Farm; to stop the Looseness, which they are subject to, and often carries them off, the Keepers usually gave them a Decoction of Water and Oak-Bark: But reflecting that this Water had cur'd Loosenesses, they gave some of it to the Calves, and found that it cur'd them, which has been continued ever since; and it is observed, that not near so many of them die now as before, when the Oak-drink was made use of.

A very notable Cure which happen'd to a Boy about five Years of Age, Son to one of the Neighbours, who had been near three Years afflicted with an Ague, a swell'd Belly and Looseness, [this is the Account as it was given me, I can't be particular, not having seen the Child] added considerably to establish the Reputation of the Well. The Boy having a constant Thirst upon him, took accidentally to drink of the Water, finding it perhaps more palatable than any other thereabouts, by which Means he lost his Ague, his big Belly and Looseness, and has continued since hail and strong. Mr. *Kellarway* afterwards discover'd from his own Experience, that his Asthma was
relicy'd

reliev'd by drinking it so far, that these last two Winters past he has not been oblig'd to lie out of Town, as he had been for five Winters before, on Account of his Difficulty of breathing in *London*.

I am apprehensive the Reader will admire that the Water made its Way into the World by such slow and obscure Steps. As Mr. *Kellaway* was not conversant in trying Mineral Waters, and forming a proper Judgment from thence of their Vertue himself, he apply'd to some of the Faculty; but being coldly told, that there were more Mineral Waters already in use than are necessary, he declin'd making any farther Advances that way, his Business engaging his Attention in other Matters.

The many great Cures it had perform'd could not lie conceal'd; the Water began to be talk'd of pretty much last Winter, when it also came to my Ears; whereupon I resolv'd to make farther Enquiry into this Affair. After Mr. *Kellaway* had given me the foregoing historical Account of it, and Mr. Deputy P—— having assur'd me that his Spouse had been cur'd by it of an obstinate Diarrhæa, after all the Advice she had taken had prov'd ineffectual, and that some of his Acquaintance had also experienc'd the same good Effect, I under-

undertook to examine the Water by various Experiments. Mr. *White*, Chymist, at *Apothecaries-Hall*, at the Request of some Gentlemen of the Royal Society, undertook the same about that time; and upon comparing Notes, we agreed in the following Particulars, *viz.*

EXPERIMENTS *on* TILBURY WATER.

Experiment I.

The *Tilbury* Water is heavier than the *Thames* or common Spring Water.

II.

It lathers very indifferently when un-boil'd, much better when boil'd; better than Spring Water, yet not so well as River Water.

III.

When boil'd it turns milky; a fourth Part of Mountain Wine fines it immediately; a very small Proportion of Vinegar does the same; also Juice of Lemons, and other Acids, sooner, according to their Strength.

C

IV.

IV.

Oil of Tartar *per deliquium* pour'd into the Water when boil'd, makes a white precipitate; a little Oil of *Vitriol*, Spirit of Salt, or any strong Acid, makes it clear again as the Water was before.

V.

Spirit of *Sal Armoniac*, of *Harts-Horn*, or *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, pour'd into the Water when cold, give a white precipitate; the before-mention'd Acids make them all clear again.

VI.

The Water, when cold, turns Syrup of Violets green in about a Quarter of an Hour; when warm'd, in a less time; when boil'd and hot, in about one Minute.

VII.

The Water being boil'd, and put into a Glass, there will subside to the bottom, in a Night's time, a whitish Substance of a Saline Taste, which turns Syrup of Violets green as soon as the boil'd Water.

VIII.

VIII.

The Water being boil'd with an equal Quantity of Milk, doth not curdle.

IX.

The Water does not tinge with Galls any more than common Water.

EXPERIMENTS *on the* SALT.

I.

Two Pounds of *Tilbury* Water being put into a Retort, and distill'd to a driness, there was left behind sixty Grains of Substance, of the Colour of Jesuits Bark, of a pungent Taste : After the Water was half distill'd, it appear'd in the Retort as if some Drops of Oil were floating on the Surface.

II.

What was left in the Retort was two Parts Salt, the third an insipid Earth the Colour of yellow Ocre ; the Salt much paler than before it was separated.

III.

The Salt being put on a red-hot Iron, caus'd a very small hissing ; what was left on the Iron was of an Ash Colour, tasting as hot and fiery as Salt of Tartar, or fix'd Nitre.

IV.

Spirit of Vitriol, Spirit of Salt, *Aqua Fortis*, distill'd Vinegar and other Acids, pour'd on the Salt, cause an Ebullition.

V.

Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, and other *Alkalis*, being put to the Salt, cause no Ebullition.

VI.

The Salt turns Syrup of Violets green presently.

VII.

The Salt put to *Sal Armoniac*, finely powder'd, opens the Body of it in a small Degree, so as to discern it has a little volatile Smell.

VIII.

VIII.

A strong Solution of the Salt in Spring-Water, immediately precipitates *Sacharum Saturni* of a pale yellowish Colour.

IX.

Neither the Salt, nor the Water, precipitate a Solution of Sublimate.

And the aforefaid ingenious Mr. *White* thinks, that this Salt comes neareft of any thing to a Salt he formerly got from diftill'd Crabs-Claws and Oyfter-Shells, which he takes to be compounded of a Sea Salt, with a fmall Quantity of fix'd Salt.

The Salt has a ftrong pungent Taffe, coming very near that of a fix'd *Alkali* Salt, with this Difference, that it is a little cooler upon the Tongue, and has not quite fo much of the *Empyreuma*; and upon the whole we may conclude, that the Water contains a Salt of the Alkaline Tribe, as will more plainly appear from the Explanation of the Experiments.

By the Word *Alkali* Chymifts underftand a Salt which caufes an Ebullition, when

when mix'd with an Acid, and edulcorates it ; thus Spirit of Vitriol, and other Acids, pour'd upon Salt of Tartar, or any other *Alkali*, or fix'd Salt, ferment together, and produce a Salt of a neutral Kind, neither acid nor *alkali*, and of a sweetish Taste. Stronger and weaker Acids ferment also when mix'd together, as may be seen in the common Process of making *Spiritus Nitri Dulcis*, but the Produce remains an Acid. To know the reason of this Phœnomenon, we must enquire into the Nature of these Bodies, and we shall find that the struggle between these two sorts of Salts is owing to their Mechanism.

Acid Salts are generally rang'd under the following Heads, *viz.* Sea, or muria-tick Salt, which is of a cubical Texture ; Vitriol, rhomboideal parallelipedal ; Nitre, prismatical, with a triangular æquilateral Basis ; and Alum, semioctodral : These are the natural acid Salts, and altho' the Figure of Salts varies, they may all be reduc'd under this Class, their various Appearances being owing to the Mixture of different Salts, or of some terrestrial Particles *. Their Properties are, that they always retain their primogenial Figure, whether

* Gulielmini *Phyfico-Medico-Mechanica de Salibus.*

whether in a liquid or solid State ; that they are impenetrable, and that they have a determinate bigness.

Now the true *alkali* Salt, is by the best of Chymists † look'd upon as a Creature of the Fire, made from Vegetables, and not a natural Salt. The urinous or volatile Salts of Animals and Plants are also of the alkaline Kind ; but as general Heads are sufficient for our present Purpose, I forbear being tedious with too many Particulars: The Sun exhales from the mineral, vegetable and animal Kingdoms various *Effluvia*, which render the Atmosphere a perfect Chaos. The Vegetables, in their Growth, suck up with the watry Vehicle all kinds of Salts as they come down with the Rain and Dew ; and being burnt, the sulphureous and most volatile saline Particles evaporate, and the more fix'd or alkaline remain in the Matrix, of a porous, hungry Earth, greedy to imbibe again new Salts. The acid Salts now being put to this Salt, these two unite with a Fermentation, or hissing Noise and Heat, generally causing an Edulcoration. The Hissing proceeds from this, that the acid Salts being forc'd by the Pressure of the Liquid in which

† Boerhaave Elementa Chæmiæ, T. 1.

which they are contain'd (supposing here the State of Fluidity) into the porous Substance of the *alkali* Salts (which by the by, must have Pores adapted for the Reception of them, else all Bodies, not of the acid kind, having Pores, might be deem'd *Alkalis*) by which means the igneous, or sulphureous and aerial Particles are push'd out of their Interstices, which come forth at the top in the Form of small Bubbles, and burst, occasioning that hissing Noise. The Heat proceeds from the igneous Particles set a-float in the Liquid, and causing a great Agitation, which as long as it subsists, the Liquid keeps hot. The bubbling up and hissing Noise in boiling Water, occasion'd by the igneous Particles diffus'd in the Water, which heat it, and thrust the Air up to the Surface of the Water, may serve as an Emblem of this Phænomenon.

As the Foundation of Acidity consists in the Acuteness of the Angles of the Salts, which by this Motion are either broke and render'd obtuse, or sheath'd up in the Pores of the *Alkalis*, a neutral or edulcorated Body is produc'd; and lastly, the Precipitation, which commonly happens, is, because the Particles of these two Salts being closely united, and weighing too heavy to be suspended in the *Menstruum*,
they

they fall by their own Gravitation to the bottom.

From this Theory, which I think is conformable to the Sentiments of our best modern Chymists, I beg leave to account for the Phœnomena related in the Experiments on the Water, and the Salt separated from it. In Matters of Fact Men may be positive, but the Causes often appear under false Colours to our Understanding: Wherefore, though I make use of positive Expressions, I freely consent that the reasoning Part may pass as Problems, and am willing to submit it to the judicious Reader, whether the Application I make of the Theory in the Explanation of the Experiments is just or not.

The Heaviness of the Water, mention'd in Experiment 1, is owing to the great Quantity of terrestrial and saline Particles contain'd in it.

Experiment 2. That it lathers better than Spring-Water is, because the Salts serve to divide the oily Substance of the Soap, with the Assistance of the aerial Particles; with which the Water seems to be well flock'd, it boiling up in great Bubbles, and with a Head almost like Milk.

D

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The third Experiment mentions, that the Water turns milky when boil'd, &c. that is, some of the aerial and watry Particles being evaporated, which kept the saline and earthy Particles suspended and divided, they come closer together, thro' the Power of Attraction inherent in all Bodies, and present themselves in the Appearance of white Substances. When the acid Particles of Wine are forced in among the alcalious Salts of the Water, they are divided again into smaller *molecules*, and therefore the Water grows clear again. Vinegar and other stronger Acids perform this in smaller Quantities, on Account of the greater Activity of their Salts, depending from the greater Acuteness of their Angles.

Experiment 4. As Oil of Tartar *per deliquium* is a noted *Alkali*, this associates with the similar Salts in this Water, and renders it milky, which Spirit of Vitriol and other Acids fine again. Spirits of *Sal Armoniac*, of Harts-Horn, and *Sal Volatile oleosum*, mention'd in

Experiment 5, are also *Alkalis*, but of the urinous kind. Oil of Tartar, it may be objected, causes also a white Precipitate in some Spring and Well-Waters : The Reason

Reason is, because they are loaded with terrestrial or calcarious Particles, which in one respect may be ranged under the Class of *Aalkalis*.

The Water turning Syrup of Violets from a blue Colour to a green, Experiment 6, is an averred Sign of its being an *Alkali*, Acids turning it red. When boil'd it doth it much sooner, the Water being then stronger of the Salts.

If the Salts were of an acid kind, considering the great Proportion there is in this Water, Milk would curdle when boil'd with it, (Experiment 8). And from Experiment 9 we learn, that neither Vitriol, nor Steel, nor Alum are in it, otherwise it would turn of a kind of purple or blackish Colour.

The following Experiment proves farther, that no ferruginous Particles are contain'd in the Water. I calcin'd some of the Salt, and having powder'd it very fine, I mov'd a Load-Stone close over it various ways, but found no stirring at all among the Powder, or that any thing would stick to it, though I touch'd the Powder with the Load-Stone.

The first Experiment on the Salts shews the great Quantity of Ingredients in this Water, compos'd of a yellowish Earth like *Armenian Bole*, and from whence probably the restraining Quality proceeds. About twenty Grains of this fine Bole are contain'd in a Quart of Water, with forty Grains of an alkaline Salt. The *Bristol* Water, which has long bore a great Reputation for its restraining and strengthening Faculty, contains in about three Pints not above ten Grains, of a gritty Substance, the Colour of Powder of *Portland-Stone*, and has a Taste like Sea Salt, nothing like the Pungency in this: So that the *Tilbury* Water is at least six times stronger, and more powerful than the *Bristol* Water; supposing the Ingredients to be equally Efficacious and of the same Nature, which, it seems, they are not.

The Appearance (Experiment 2) as if some Oil were floating on the Surface of the Water whilst it was distilling, seems to be a sign of a sulphureous Substance contain'd in it.

In the third Experiment, the hissing observ'd in burning of the Salt, denotes that some Nitre is mix'd with it.

The fourth Experiment strongly confirms, as also the fifth and sixth, that the Salt is of the alkaline kind.

The seventh Experiment confirms Mr. *White's* Opinion, that some small Proportion of the muriatic Salt is mix'd with this Salt. The eighth and ninth Experiments prove, that this Salt ought to be number'd among the *Alkalies*: I mean, that the Salt, in Conjunction with the fine bole-like Earth, produce a Substance of an alkaline Nature.

The Water has a pleasant Taste, and affects the Tongue with a kind of Fulness, not unlike as if a small Quantity of Milk was mix'd with Water; and none but a very nice Palate can discover any saline Taste in it. When it is boil'd and fin'd down with Mountain Wine, as has been mention'd in Experiment 3, it drinks like Mountain Whey, and gives very great Relief in a Cold, if you take a good Draught of it at Night going to Bed. The Water is as clear as any Spring-Water, but not quite so white, it having a little cast upon the Straw-Colour. The Mineral Principles are perfectly well mix'd and united with it, for no Sediment is to be perceiv'd at the bottom of the Bottles
after

after several Months, and may-be Years; but this we cannot yet affirm from Experience. However, thus much we may say, that Mr. *Kellaway* had some by him in a Cask 14 or 15 Months, at the End of which time it was found perfectly sweet and fine, boil'd white, &c. and seem'd as efficacious as when first pump'd from the Spring. And for the farther Encouragement of Seafaring Persons, I will add, that some of it has been carry'd to the *East* and *West-Indies*, and kept fine all the Voyage.

Having now gone through the Experiments, and analysed, I hope, to the Satisfaction of the Reader, the Composition of this Water, it may not be improper to enquire into the Manner of its operating upon the human Body, which will point out to us several Cases wherein it may be of service, besides those in which it is known to be beneficial already. It acts as a Restrictant and a Deobstruent. Think not these two Vertues contradictory; Steel operates likewise in this double Capacity. From the earthy Particles it has a restrictant, and from the saline, a deobstruent Faculty: Hence it is easy to account how this Water cures Diarrhæas, and all kind of Fluxes. If the Diarrhæa, or Looseness, proceeds from a vicious Ferment in the Stomach, or acid Acrimony vellicating the membranous

membranous Coat of the Bowels, the alkaline Substance in the Water corrects it: And if from a Relaxation, the *Armenian* bole-like earthy Particles gently restringe and restore them to their natural Tone again; or if both Causes concur in forming this Distemper, the Water answers them at the same Time; and by absorbing or sheathing the Acrimony of the Blood, it prevents the intestinal Glands from distilling any more of that pungent Liquid, which by irritating the Fibres of the Bowels occasion'd frequent Motions for going to Stool, and thus radically cures the Disorders. This the Water performs in so excellent a Degree, that two or three Bottles have cur'd obstinate Loosenesses; and, tho' I have prescrib'd it to many Persons in this Case, I never yet found it to fail. It cures the Dysentery, or Bloody-Flux, by correcting the Acrimony velli-cating and corroding the Bowels, and by gently restringing the Orifices of the small Blood-Vessels in them; and thus proves an efficacious Medicine in any other Flux of Blood.

This being the Case, it will not found improbable, that it is beneficial in Weaknesses of both Sexes and Venereal Remains, and Debility from ill-cur'd Gonorrhæas, or too immoderate a Use of Venery.

The

The Fair Sex may also find great Relief from it in a very obstinate Disorder, which is accompanied by a Pain and Weakness in the Back, &c. and *quære* whether it may not be of great Service in the Diabetes, by strenthening and drawing together closer the Mouths of the urinary Strainers in the Kidneys; and also in Case of a Debility or Laxity of other *Viscera*, especially the Lungs; and in a general or nervous Decay, and some sorts of Consumptions. It strengthens the Stomach, and helps the Digestion; it corrects the Sowerness in the Stomach, and carries off the Crudities in the Bowels; it expels Winds, and is of Service in most Cholicks.

In hypochondriac and hyfteric Disorders, I cannot say that I have made sufficient Trial of it to know the Extent of its Vertue; but I have observ'd, that some who were subject to Lowness of Spirits, whilst they were drinking it for other Complaints, found themselves brisk and lively, and all that time knew nothing of their habitual Ailment. The hypochondriac Complaint proceeds generally from Crudities in the first Passages, a languid State of the *Viscera*, a Lensor in the Blood, and a general Relaxation of the Solids;

Solids; and as this Water helps those Infirmities, it may be advanc'd, by way of Query, Whether, when the Cause of the *Malum Hypochondriacum* is remov'd, the Effect must not cease? The like Method of Reasoning may be applicable to hysterick Complaints. Also, whether in Obstructions and Infractions of the meseraic Glands, and of the lacteal and lymphatic Vessels, from whence may proceed several sorts of Dropsies, and various other Complaints, this Water, on account of its deobstruent Quality, may not be of singular Service? And as it thins the viscous Particles in the Blood and other Juices, and conveys them out of the Body through the urinary Passages, whether it may not be given very properly in the Jaundice, Chlorosis, a lethargic Disposition? &c.

Many have drunk it for various kinds of cutaneous Eruptions with good Success; and some have been cur'd by it of a Redness and Pimples in the Face, which they had been troubled with for many Years; which may be accounted for thus; it gives a greater Velocity to the Blood; it attenuates, as was said before, the thick and fizy Particles thereof; it sheaths its Acrimony, and discharges the morbid Matter by Urine, completing thus the Intentions for curing scorbutic Distempers: And the active Particles,

ticles, the Salts, are so temper'd in their Energy by the diluting Vehicle, that this Water answers the Intention of Cure in most scorbutick Cases, provided some extraordinary Circumstance does not contraindicate its Use.

It has been found of Service in the Gravel, in Asthmas, Rheumatisms, and the Gout itself, as may be instanc'd particularly from Mr. *Kellarway's* Example; who, since he has drunk it constantly, has not been troubled with those Disorders of late as he was formerly; and he observes this additional Benefit, that his Legs, which used formerly to swell and pit, are not now subject to that Inconvenience; and that his Feet, which were commonly cold, and seemingly numb'd, have now as gentle and natural a Warmth in them as they had twenty Years ago.

The Water operates in a very gentle Manner; it generally passes off by Urine or Perspiration; sometimes it purges at first drinking, when it meets with Crudities in the first Passages; for which Reason it is advisable to take a Dose of Physick before you begin a Course of the Waters; which also is often necessary during the drinking, and after, to evacuate those Crudities which have been attenuated and
loosen'd;

loosen'd; as may be the Case when you take it for scorbutick, or other Disorders, proceeding from a Viscidity of the Juices and Obstructions.

It commonly fits very easy upon the Stomach, and gently warms it; it strengthens the Appetite, and promotes Digestion, and renders the Body brisk and full of Vigour. It warms the Blood, and in the beginning it often occasions a Tingling in the Skin; but this goes off when the Cause is remov'd. And tho' Loosenesses are cur'd by it, the Stools are seldom so hard, during the drinking, as to be troublesome; however, if this should happen, a lenitive Purge will soon ease the Patient.

In Diarrhæas or Dysenteries, Stomachics and restringent Medicines may be useful with the Water; sometimes a gentle Opiate, to calm the irritated Fibres; tho' People commonly observe, that they sleep well whilst they drink it.

In scorbutic Complaints, anti-scorbutic Medicines properly join'd with the Water will certainly promote its Operation; Carminative Medicines in Cholicky Disorders; and so of the rest, tho' much may be done with it, with very little of such

Assistance, under proper Directions how to drink it. Those of a very tender Complexion may drink it warm, and begin with a small Quantity, which may be encreas'd gradually, according as the Patient finds himself.

Some have been discourag'd from drinking it for the Bleeding Piles, imagining, that if this Evacuation be stop'd, the Humours may lodge elsewhere, and perhaps be deposited upon some nobler Part: In Case of doubt, I would have the Patient consult a Physician, who may prescribe proper Medicines to evacuate the peccant Matter; and thus the Water may be used with all the Safety imaginable.

The Quantity to be drank cannot well be determin'd, till the Case, Age, Sex, Habit of Body, and other Circumstances, have been duly consider'd. The Medium is about a Quart a Day, half a Pint in the Morning, as much at Night going to bed, and the rest any time of the Day; tho' a much greater Quantity may be taken without any bad Consequence.

Moderate Exercise is very proper; those who find that it doth not pass off well, may drink a Draught of it warm in the Morning

Morning before they rise; the horizontal Posture being of great Service to help all kind of Secretions. Diuretick Medicines are very useful in this Case.

In your Diet observe to abstain from Vinegar, Pepper or Salt, and chuse simple Food, whether from the Vegetable or Animal kind, and such as is easiest for Digestion. Above all, I recommend eating of Milk, it agreeing very well with the Water; in some Cases I have order'd a Proportion of Milk to be mix'd with it. You should drink no fermentative Liquors, as Beer, Cyder, &c. but Wine and Water. In case of Loosenesses or Fluxes, you may mix the Water with Red Wine, otherwise with White Wine, which drinks pleasantest.

The Water is near equally good all the Year round; for we have kept Bottles of almost every Month in the Year, and find scarce any Difference in it. However, Care is taken to bottle up a Quantity in the driest Season, at which time the Mineral Springs in general are thought to be strongest. It is customary to drink the cold Mineral Waters in Summer chiefly, because at that time we drink Water more willingly than in cold Weather; a great deal is thrown off by Perspiration,

ration, and we have then more Opportunity of using Exercise than in Winter. But as you drink but a small Quantity of this in Proportion to to what you do of other Mineral Waters, and as it soon runs through the urinary Strainers without much Exercise, it may as well be drunk in Winter as at any other Time, and the Coldness of the Season is no hindrance.

Here I would have concluded, and referred the Curious to the Certificates of some extraordinary Cures in Manuscript. However, Mr. *Kellaway's* Argument that these Cases will perhaps carry more Weight with them than many Sheets full of Speculations wrote upon the Subject, as they are undeniably attested, the Persons all living to confirm the same, determin'd me to insert them here. I relate them in their natural Dress, as the Patients have drawn them up themselves, to avoid all Suspicion of Fallacy. Those who have a mind to know more Particulars, may address themselves to Mr. *Kellaway*, who will also inform them of many other Cures not mention'd here.

CERTI-

CERTIFICATES.

I.

“ *Jeremiah Lush*, Servant to Mrs. *Hall*
 “ in *Seething-Lane*, was for many Years
 “ subject to the Piles. He had them to a
 “ greater degree than ever, the beginning
 “ of *March* last, withal such an Hemor-
 “ rhagie, that his Life seem’d to be in
 “ the utmost Danger ; the upper and
 “ lower Sheets of his Bed were as dipt
 “ in Blood : His Mistress desir’d me to
 “ examine him ; I advis’d him to drink
 “ the *Tilbury* Alterative Water. Mr.
 “ *Kellaway* was so kind to give him six
 “ Bottles ; before he had drank all, the
 “ Pain from the Piles was mitigated, and
 “ the Bleeding entirely ceas’d ; and now
 “ he is perfectly well. This I do certify
 “ to be Truth, this 12th of *April*, 1736.

“ *Robert Hume.*”

II.

II.

“ **I** *Joseph Krull*, of *Wandsworth* in the
 “ County of *Surry*, Grain-Dyer, aged
 “ about 26 Years, from nine Years of Age
 “ till I drank of the *Tilbury* Alterative
 “ Water have been very severely afflicted
 “ with the Gravel in my Kidneys, ac-
 “ cording to the Opinion of several Phy-
 “ sicians and Surgeons, *viz.*

“ I had a continual Pain in my Side and
 “ in my Loins; I could not stoop to
 “ lift any thing, or ride any Journey, or
 “ walk three or four Miles, but was af-
 “ flicted with such severe Pains, that all
 “ my Friends, as well as myself, expected
 “ I should die; the Pains continuing
 “ sometimes five or ten Days together,
 “ and nothing that was given me could
 “ move or bring away the Gravel.

“ I have now drank about twelve Bot-
 “ tles of *Tilbury* Alterative Water, which
 “ made me void large Quantities of red
 “ and black Gravel, and my Water was
 “ as black as Coffee; when it was settled
 “ and cold, about one half was of a slimy
 “ Substance, as thick as Size, and might
 “ be divided with a Knife. I am now en-
 “ tirely

"tively free from my Pains, and can lift
 "any reasonable Weight, ride a Journey;
 "or walk without the least Uneasiness;
 "and have no manner of Obstruction in
 "my Urine. This I testify to be Truth;
 "and desire it may be made publick for
 "the general good of Mankind, this 4th
 "Day of May, 1736.

"Joseph Krull."

III.

"I Joseph Burrell, came from Curvesau,
 "Jan. 14, 1735, in the West-Indies
 "along with Capt. Michael Ratsse,
 "belonging to the King George, with the
 "Bloody-Flux, and could not get any
 "Remedy that did me any good for it
 "there; Mr. Williams, an Apothecary,
 "used all the Means that he could, but
 "did me no good at all; and likewise Mr.
 "Banes, an Apothecary of the same
 "Place, which was all to no Purpose;
 "and two Apothecaries in the Island of
 "Wight, at West Cowes, Mr. Hardy and
 "Mr. Francis, but did me no good; with
 "that I was grown such an Object, that
 "every Body that saw me expected my
 "Death very shortly, so that I gave my-
 "self over. But as God and good Friends
 F " would

“ would have it, I came into *Essex* to see
 “ my Friends, and heard of this Water at
 “ *West-Tilbury-Hall*, so that I went there
 “ for to try it; I had the Flux upon me
 “ ten Months, and in three Days after I
 “ drank the Water, the Blood stopt, and
 “ gave me abundance of Ease at my Sto-
 “ mach, which I was continually in pain
 “ of, and had no Stomach to my Victuals;
 “ but I return God Thanks for his Mercy
 “ and Goodness, I am restor’d to my for-
 “ mer Health again, and nothing else but
 “ my usual Diet, in a Fortnight’s Time;
 “ and likewise the Water brought a great
 “ deal of Gravel from my Body, and se-
 “ veral small Stone; and I am ready to
 “ testify the Truth of this at any Time it
 “ requir’d. Witness my Hand,

West-Tilbury, at the King’s:-
Head, June 23, 1736.

“ *Joseph Burrell.*

IV.

I John Best, of *Crowders-Well-Alley*,
 near *Cripplegate*, Shoemaker, do
 certify, That in the Month of *October*,
 1725, I was taken ill of a severe white
 Flux, the Excrements slimy and frothy,
 and often mix'd with Blood; and I did
 apply to several Physicians and Apothecaries,
 whose Medicines I took without
 finding any Benefit; as likewise a great
 many other Medicines given me by my
 Friends; and was in *St. Bartholomew's*
 Hospital seven Weeks, but to little or
 no Purpose, the white Flux continuing
 without Intermission, with a very great
 Pain in my Stomach and Bowels, and
 eating very little, but during the whole
 Time, from *October* 1725, to *April*
 1736, being ten Years and a Half, I
 constantly went to Stool from twenty
 to thirty Times in a Night and Day in
 the Winter time, and from twelve to
 eighteen in the Summer Season; I be-
 ing reduc'd to a Skeleton, could not ex-
 pect any Cure or Ease but by Death.

A Friend of mine hearing the great
 Cures that were done by the *Tilbury-*
Water, advertis'd in the *Daily Adver-*
 tiser,

“ *tifer*, did apply in my behalf, and pro-
 “ cur’d me some Bottles: I began to drink
 “ the same about the 27th of *April* last,
 “ being *Easter-Week*, and continu’d the
 “ same, being one Bottle each Day, till
 “ the 12th of *June*, which has perform’d
 “ a perfect Cure, and I am now in as per-
 “ fect Health as ever, without any Pains
 “ or Uneasiness; I have a good Stomach
 “ to my Victuals, and recover’d my Strength,
 “ as well as my Flesh, in a wonderful
 “ Manner, I having receiv’d so great a
 “ Blessing in the Recovery of my Health,
 “ do make this Publication to the World
 “ of the Truth thereof, and am ready to
 “ wait on any Person to testify the same,
 “ as I have already on several Physicians,
 “ and several of my Friends have set their
 “ Hands to this, to assure the World that
 “ what I here declare is real Fact and
 “ Truth, this 29th Day of *June*, 1736.

“ *John Best.*

“ We the under-written do believe this
 “ Certificate to be true,

“ *Thomas Coe*, at the *Lamb* in *Blow-*
 “ *Bladder-Street*, Shoemaker.

“ *Robert Crew*, in *Aldersgate-Street*,
 “ *Wire-Drawer*.

“ *Robert*

" Robert Wittle, at the Blue-Last in
" Islington, Victualler.

" John Ellis, in Bartholomew-Close,
" Shoemaker.

" John Osborn, in Crowders-Well-
" Alley, Wire-Drawer.

" Mark Bailey, in Crowders-Well-
" Alley, Wire-Drawer.

" George Richardson, in Crowders-
" Well-Alley, Shoemaker.

" I do hereby certify, that I have known
" the above-nam'd John Beck for about two
" Years, most Part of which time in a
" weak bad State of Health; and that I
" recommended him to Mr. Kellaway,
" for a Trial of his Water in the above
" Distemper; and that he appears to me,
" at this present, to be in a good State of
" Health, having (as I believe) receiv'd
" a perfect Cure. Witness my Hand this
" 29th Day of June, 1736.

" Joseph Beck.

" At the London-Assurance-House in Cornhill."

“ **I** Henry Davy, in *Finch-Lane*, Ware-
 “ houseman, had the Piles to a great
 “ Extremity the middle of last *June*, that
 “ my Life was in Danger ; the upper and
 “ lower Sheets of my Bed were as if dipt
 “ in Blood. I sent to Mr. *Kellarway* in
 “ *Broad-Street* for six Bottles of the Al-
 “ terative *Tilbury Water* ; before I had
 “ taken all, I found the Pain of the Piles
 “ mitigated, and the Bleeding entirely
 “ ceased. I sent for six Bottles more, and
 “ continued taking them, and now am in
 “ perfect Health. I do testify this to be
 “ Truth, this 24th Day of *July*, 1736.

“ Henry Davy.”

F I N I S.